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CHRONOLOGICAL LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.

THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

A CHRONOLOGICAL PLAN OF THE NEW CODE OF SHIP REGS IN USE AT THE PEAK.

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS (Designed expressly for this Work).

MAPS OF HOLLAND, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA.

also of

THE NEW CODE OF PROCEDURE—HONGKONG.

Author of local information, and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way available for Public, Mercantile, and General Office.

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and to ally the groundless fears which may arise in the minds of those who are not aware of the advantages of improved intercommunication, and above all of the beneficial effects which a railway must have on the value of the lands through which it passes. If once one or two small lines be fairly started, it may be hoped that the old opposition to such improvements will be removed. The Chinese are very quick to appreciate a material advantage, and although they may, in ignorance of the facts, advance very ingenious arguments to prove that railways of all kinds from smallest to largest will be an unpardonable evil, they will not be slow to show their appreciation of them when they are once established.

The steam boat *Dada* left Hong Kong, on 24th August, for this port.

The German schooner *Amanda* went on to the ship, at East Point, yesterday.

The Spanish man-of-war *St. Lucia* went over to the Kowloon docks, yesterday.

The British steamship *Dana*, from Yokohama, with 100 tons of New York, via the Suez Canal.

The British ship *Sir Harry Parkes*, from London, May 10th, brought up outside of Green Island last night.

The British steamship *Yankee* was floated off yesterday morning, by means of two jacks lashed alongside, and the steamer *Thames* towed her into the stream, and thence to dock last night.

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REPORT WRITERS.

The matter of a chandler's shop, brought up by Inspector O'Leary for having allowed goods, was fined \$20, or two months.

THE "SPARK" TRAGEDY.

This case, in which Young Chan Ping, Wong Ahing, and five others, were charged with robbery and murder on board the British steamer *Spark*, on the 23rd inst., whilst on her passage from Canton to Macao, was again resumed. Mr. W. M. Deane, Superintendent of Police, asked to have the first defendant committed for trial, as Mr. Mandy recognized him, and two other witnesses who were out of the colony also recognized his face and voice, and would be present at the second trial.

The first defendant, reserving his defence, was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court. Mr. Deane on this occasion produced evidence against the second of his being concerned in the piracy. There was a charge against him of stealing the jacket from a house at West Point, and for this he would have him detained.

Respectfully, the first defendant, who was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court, was committed for trial at the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

The British ship *Sir Harry Parkes*, from London, May 10th, brought up outside of Green Island last night.

The British steamship *Yankee* was floated off yesterday morning, by means of two jacks lashed alongside, and the steamer *Thames* towed her into the stream, and thence to dock last night.

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plaintiffs' three at four cents. He had on board a large quantity of better quality goods, and for the most part, when the buyers found that they would not take the inferior goods. They were then left on board, and as he had to leave the ship they were placed in godown where they were stored. The bags were afterwards sold for two cents each, and this severely covered the expenses he had incurred in the shape of custom-house duty, and he had to pay \$3 for storage. The bags were afterwards sold for two cents each, and this severely covered the expenses he had incurred in the shape of custom-house duty, and he had to pay \$3 for storage.

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## Extracts.

## SOME WORDS ABOUT DINING.

(Continued.)

—Speaking of coffee and restaurants, I am reminded of the Hotel de Ville, which is (or was ten years ago) the quintessence of social pleasures; a culinary Eden, shaded by trees, cooled by fountains, and illuminated at night with innumerable twinkling lights. Its cafe was among the best in Paris, and was also among the most luxurious in embellishments and appliances. The mention of it recalls the memory of a remarkable dinner I once had there. After three weeks of Bohemian life in Paris, my poor purse was in a very consumptive state and required careful nursing. Foodless, weary, and very hungry after a day's wandering about the city, I found myself one evening in the Palais Royal. Passing along the obscure cafe, in search of a cheap dinner, I caught a table-looking one attracted my notice. It bore the imposing name of the "Chef des Mille Colonnes," and over the doorway was an announcement that dinners could be had there from two to five francs. A two franc dinner exactly suited the exigencies of my finances, I entered the cafe, and found the dining room, as usual, brilliant with mirrors and gilding. On ordering the two franc dinner, I was soon served with a small plate of soup and a corresponding medium of bread. Next came the fish course, and of what do you think it consisted? "I'm blessed if it wasn't only a solitary little sole, just cooked in one minute!" I began to get alarmed at this state of things; but consoled myself with the hope that something more substantial *a la carte de resistance* would be forthcoming. But imagine my rueful face when the next dish presented to me was a miserable cutlet, made up in paper. On discomfitingly cutting the paper covering, I found the sole, about the size of a crown piece or a dollar, embedded in a thick border of fat, and surrounded by a very small garnishing of sliced potato. This was succeeded by the wing of a fowl, which I found very tough picking; and the whole was wound up with two or three spoonfuls of orange compote, as a dessert. Such was the dinner, and I returned home hungry as I had set down to it, and on leaving the place, remembering Sidney Smith's joke, I could not help wishing that there were less gilding and more carving in this showy affair. Preferring the *diner à la carte*, I have had but little experience of the Parisian tables, but I cannot therefore presume to pronounce any opinion upon them. However, I dined once at the table d'hôte of the Grand Hotel, and would not care to repeat the experience. The cookery was indifferent, and the fish, especially, was sudden and underdone; yet I had to pay eight francs for that dinner. Neither can I say anything from my own experience of the delights of the *rafé de Bohème*, as it is enjoyed by the artists and medical students of Paris, although I have visited some of its haunts. That joyous life, and especially the joys of that famous haunt of students and grisettes, the Quartier Latin, have been sung delightfully in Béranger's charming lyrics. I have only heard or read of these gay artists, students, and literary men who mix freely among all classes, sipping, like butterflies, the pleasures of each, now uttering a compliment to the belle of a salon, and anon whirling a grisette to insupportable music at the Mabilles, the Champs, the Tre Gâteaux, or the Closerie de Lilas, these jovial, light-hearted fellows who are ever redolent of cigars, whose attire are the sanctuaries of fun, who frequent first-class cafes, devour Apician dinners, and quaff rare wine—paying for them, heaven knows how. Not to have known them is like being mingled with my otherwise pleasurable *souvenirs* of the capital of pleasure.

—In closing my recollections of Paris dinners I must mention one I enjoyed at the celebrated Rocher. It consisted of delicious Potage, *Seignifié*, *Filet de boeuf à la Jardinière*, truffles, potatoes, partridge, and an exquisite omelette à la *au*. For drink we had champagne, *frappé*, *Sauterne*, *Benneuse*, and *Clos Vougeot*, winding up with chocolate, dashed with brandy. I don't know what was paid for that dinner, for I was a guest, (this Lord Stowe's men will drink any price quantity of wine) but you may be sure it cost a round sum, which suggests a piece of sound advice, which I give gratis, and that is—Never (unless you can well afford it) indulge in any costly enjoyments, lest their expense should exceed or counteract the pleasure you have had while indulging them.

"Now comes the reckoning, and the basket d'or. The reckoning—and see that you can dine well and cheaply in London. When I was last there, a number of new-fangled cheap eating-houses were being opened on the Limited Liability principle. I tried one of these, I must say with very unsatisfactory results. It is better and really more economic to dine at one of the old established eating-houses, such as Simpson's, in the Strand, where you can always rely on getting a very good dinner for a shilling. And, after all, the good old British joint is the best and most wholesome food you can eat; and I quite agree in the valuable advice given by the humorous author of the "Ingoldeby Legends."

"Whence you chance to be asked out to dine. Be exceedingly cautious—don't take too much wine. In your waiting remember one principal point. Avoid all strong drinks, and stick to the joint."

Commenting on the love of the Briton for joints, a French writer on England remarks that it is so strong, a large number of Joint Stock Companies have been formed all over the country expressly to gratify that national taste.

As before that great British institution, the dining room in the House of Commons (Bellamy's) is always provided with the very brilliant joints, beside douring which (if you dine there) you can also enjoy the comfort of a five members of Parliament; and you will be astonished to find that they talk and drink exactly like any ordinary mortals. And indeed, some of the honorable gentlemen often become extremely convivial, if not exactly "light," in that same dining room.

In the Langham Hotel, in Portland Place, which is much affected by your Yankee Cousins, there is a good table d'hôte, where you can get a dinner in the American style, including canvasback duck, if the fancy take you. The Johnsonian Associations with which the Mite tavern in Fleet-street is rife, give it a charm to men of literary taste; but although you can procure a good succulent steak there and some mellow liquor, it is not a satisfactory dining place. Besides, it is, as was in my time, gloomy and very dingy, and to my mind plenty of light, a spotless table cloth, and scrupulously clean dinner appliances, are essential to the enjoyment of one's dinner.

his fine satire, "London," in which the well-known lines occur:—  
"How much truth is everywhere contained  
In this new world, by poverty depressed!"  
But I fear this is a digression from my subject, to which I must return.

As for the Brummagem imitations of French hotels in Leicester-square, they are the merest chams, besides being, as a rule, very uncleanly. There is, however, one exception in a very unpretending restaurant, the "Hotel de Province," on the Albemarle side, where I have had really good and cheap dinners.

I recall with pleasure some gastronomic *souvenirs* of Ireland. Irishmen have been always justly famed for their hospitality, a virtue which they practised on a really large scale in the "great old times," when the country kept snug-houses, and had a hearty welcome for all comers. That was before the encumbered Estates Court disposed of most of them of their hereditary acres. Then deep-drinking was also the rule with them, and I remember having heard one of the best of them, who never allowed me to leave his table without a glass of stout or beer. It is the table of another that he had a dog chained at his hall door, which was trained to attack any guest who walked out of it steadily, but not to touch those who staggered; so that, to escape the dog, you should either be drunk, or feign to be so. One of these hard drinkers having been asked, in a friendly way, to leave a certain paragon, replied:—"Yes, and he is the greatest ruffian I ever met in my life. He visited me once and when I asked him to take a glass of grog, what do you think the fellow did? He actually almost filled the tumbler with water, and then put about half a glass of whiskey into it, promise my dog again!"

These heavy drinking days have passed away; and among the better classes in Ireland now-a-days drunkenness is considered as disgraceful as it was formerly regarded as the reverse. Yet, in the olden times, the Irish Squire was hale and hearty, with rosy cheeks and a winning smile, and a good deal of a scholar; in those days, but now, alas, he is a mere "statue of clay!"

In the old days, also, the Irish gentry led (as many of them do still) a healthy, outdoor life, living hard regularly at the house, and being the best of all the people in the country; but by means of which they preserved vigorous health, which even your young days I often regret to think that the house of the Irish Squire in the neighborhood of Cork, who, although only a very experienced, and what is called there a "gentleman" farmer, was a good representative of the class to which I refer. He was also a "good old stock," which the really conservative peasantry of Ireland always respect and honor; while they regard the newly-made men as *shameless*, or, at the best, as "upstarts." The general old man I mention was not only a good classical scholar; but, having been educated on the Continent, he also spoke French and German fluently, although with a strong Irish brogue. His house afforded a complete illustration of the truth of Thackeray's remark—"that you will find three things in every Irish household—'confusion, confusion, and kindness.' The kitchen was a kind of large barn in the rear, and was a sight in itself. In the centre blazed a huge turf fire, resembling a haystack in size and shape, with meat and fowl of all kinds cooking all round it, some joints near the base, and others waving higher up; while a row of half-baked kitchen wench, in unbecoming looks, alternately basted and turned them, and made onslaughts on the dogs and pigs who tried furiously to come at the viands. Nevertheless, the dinners were excellent, seasoned with brilliant wit and ripe scholarship, and washed down with bumpers of the Irish Pale Ale, good and good old wine. After a hard day's sport, night came, and his memory shall ever remain "green in the soul" of all who know him.

Here another agreeable gastronomic *souvenir* of Ireland comes back to memory out of the dim past. I was once shooting on Coolmountain, near Malvern, in the country of Cork. After a bad day's sport, night came on, and I was quite weary and half-finished, when I fell in with a good Samaritan who lived for he has since gone the way of all flesh) at the foot of the mountain, and who invited me to spend the night with him. Dinner was served immediately, and consisted of here soup, spiced trout, and a neighborly hunting streamer, now laid from a neighboring rancher, fragrant as the sea-scented air of morn and tender as the greenest boarding-school miss, noble Irish potatoes, bursting through their jackets, and for dessert, wild honey, with a tang of the mountain heather on it—the whole topped with glorious potheen punch and a capital chat. I should like to know what luxuries of all the East, or the Far East, could be compared to that thoroughly Irish banquet, the bare recollection of which makes me hungry and thirsty. Ere quitting the subject of Irish cookery, I must record here the glow of patriotic satisfaction I experienced when, in reading lately Shaw's "Travels in High Tartary," I found that he had got lost among the mountains of the Himalayas, and that the world got as Yarkand. Erin go bragh! Unwilling to occupy too much of your space, I reserve some further words about dining for another article.

(To be continued.)

## Insurance.

## THE SWISS LLOYD'S TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital, £1,000,000  
Guaranteed with French Lloyd's, Paris, £1,000,000  
French Company, Paris, £1,000,000

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45% on Risks East of Singapore, and of 50% on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN &amp; Co., Agents.

1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

## SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Underigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £5,000 on Fire Risks. A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

T. G. LINTHARD, Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

## POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co., Agents, Sun Fire Office.

1717 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

## NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of £50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

AGENTS, THE QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,

1774 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

## Insurance.

## THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all sea risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (33 1/2%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risks to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15%) only.

SIEMSEN &amp; Co., Agents.

11023 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

## OFFICE OF THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ON and after this date the above Company will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (33 1/2%) on Local Risks only.

AUGUSTINE HEARD &amp; Co., General Agents.

1786 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

## NOTICE.

ON and after this date the undermentioned Local Insurance Office will charge the following Rates of Premium per Steamers via Suez Canal, being those now current in London.

W. A. F. P. A.

## HANKOW TO LONDON.

THA per Mail Steamer, 23 1/2  
all other Steamers, 24 1/2

SHANGHAI TO LONDON.

THA per Mail Steamer, 24 1/2  
all other Steamers, 25 1/2

CANTON TO LONDON.

THA per Mail Steamer, 24 1/2  
all other Steamers, 25 1/2

AMOI TO LONDON.

THA per Mail Steamer, 24 1/2  
all other Steamers, 25 1/2

JARDINE, MATTHEW &amp; Co., General Agents.

1786 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

## NOTICE.

For "The North China Insurance Company,"  
LEONARD D. STARKES, Agent.

1774 Hongkong, 10th May, 1874.

## IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £50,000 on any one.

FIRST-CLASS RISK.

At Current Rates.  
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON &amp; Co., Agents.

Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

## YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (33 1/2%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL &amp; Co., Agents.

1780 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

## CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (33 1/2%) on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL &amp; Co., Agents.

1780 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

## NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a Brokerage of Thirty-three and one-half per cent. (33 1/2%) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits.

On risks to all other ports, the Brokerage will be ten per cent. (10%) only.

W. A. F. P. A.

1786 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

## BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
MARINE RISKS.  
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurances, each risk being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL &amp; Co., Agents.

1780 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

## COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Underigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, and on an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to the extent of £20,000.  
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurances, each risk being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL &amp; Co., Agents.

1780 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

## THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD &amp; Co., Agents.

1786 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

## LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSPORT INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies on Marine Risks to all parts of the World at Current Rates, allowing a Brokerage of 45% on Risks East of Singapore, and of 50% on all other Risks.

VOGEL, HAGEDORN &amp; Co., Agents.

1043 Hongkong, 1st September, 1874.

## SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Underigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £5,000 on Fire Risks. A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the Current Local Rates of Premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

T. G. LINTHARD, Agent, Sun Fire Office.

1335 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

## POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £40,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co., Agents, Sun Fire Office.

1717 Hongkong, 8th November, 1869.

## NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of £50,000, on first-class risks at current rates.

AGENTS, THE QUEEN INSURANCE CO.,

1774 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

## Insurance.

## PHOENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premium will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK &amp; Co., Agents.

1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

## NOTICE.

THE Underigned are prepared to grant Policies against Fire in the above Company at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

ROB. S. WALKER &amp; Co., Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

1786 Hongkong, 1st October, 1873.

## THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.  
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE Underigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—  
MARINE DEPARTMENT.  
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20% followed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.  
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

1192 Hongkong, 28th July, 1872.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

THE names of the numerous steamers, ships, small craft, and vessels, which are employed in the Canton waters are not included in this table.

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